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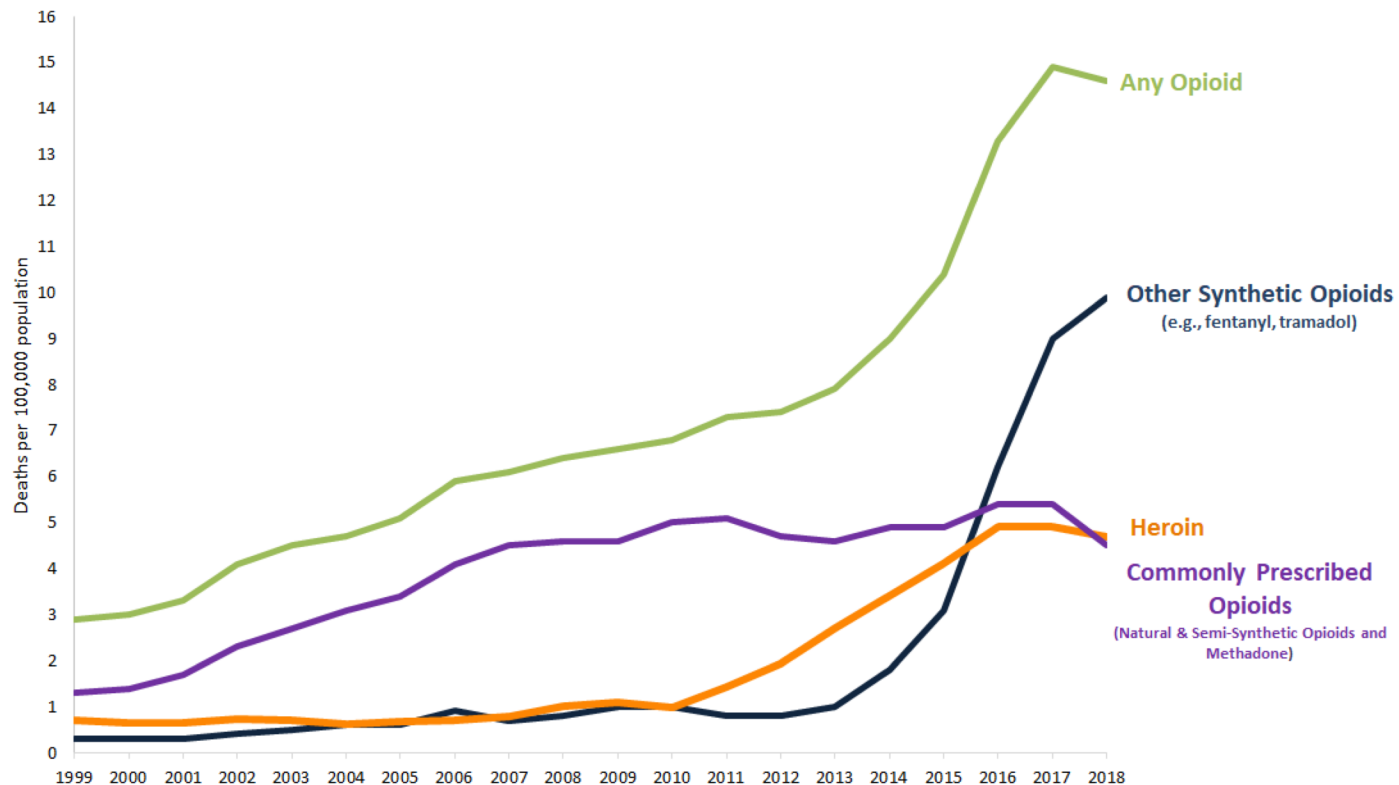
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# Patient Characteristics of a Primary Care-Based Medication Assisted Treatment Program for Opioid Use Disorder in Philadelphia

Zoe Wong, Dr. Lara Weinstein\*

# Opioid Epidemic in the United States<sup>1</sup>

Overdose Death Rates Involving Opioids, by Type, United States, 1999-2018

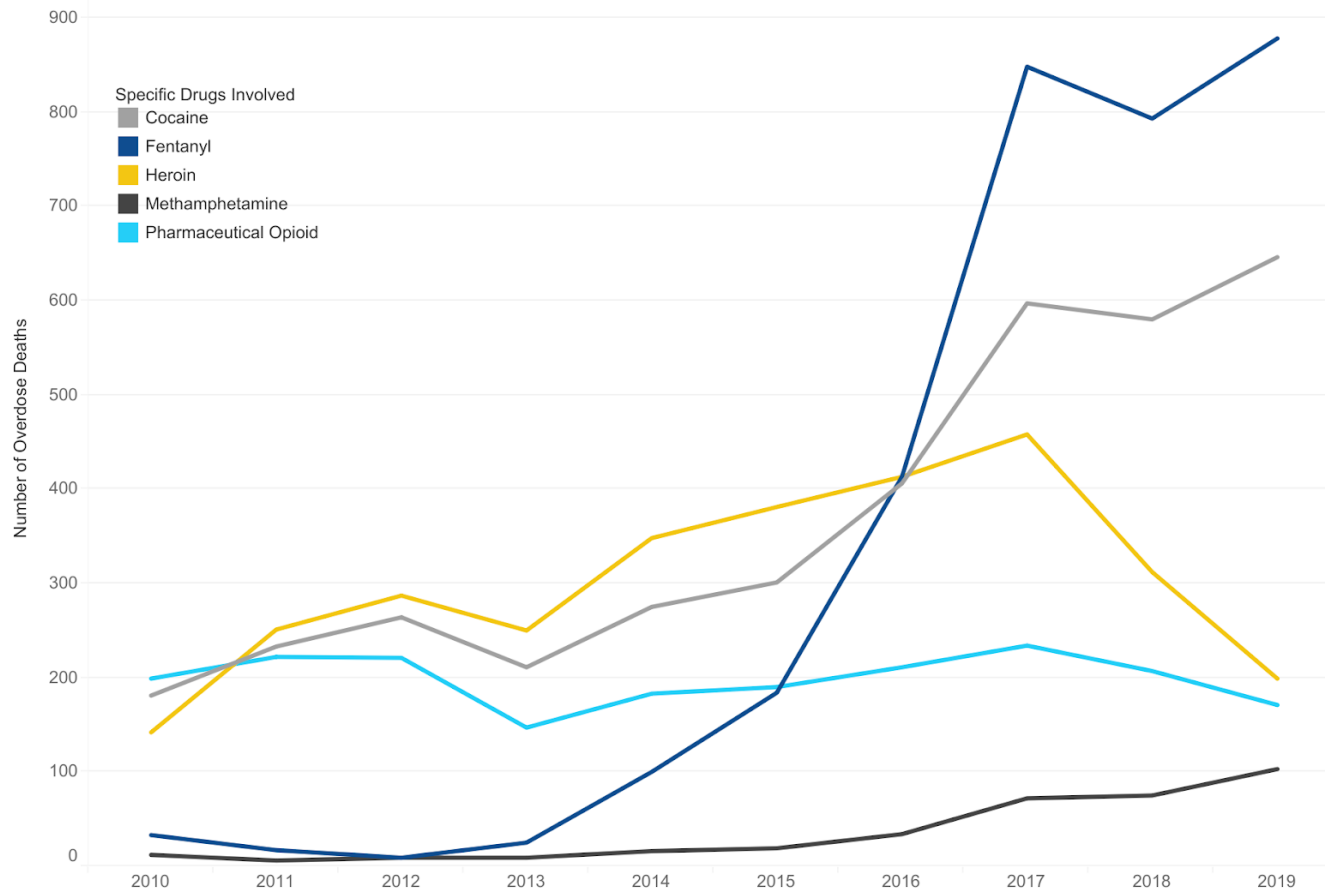


SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2020.  
<https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

[www.cdc.gov](https://www.cdc.gov)  
Your Source for Credible Health Information

# Opioid Epidemic in Philadelphia<sup>2</sup>

Unintentional Overdose Deaths by Specific Drugs Involved in Death



# Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)

## Buprenorphine

- Partial opioid receptor agonist
- Suboxone: buprenorphine + naloxone
- Daily film/tablet

## Naltrexone

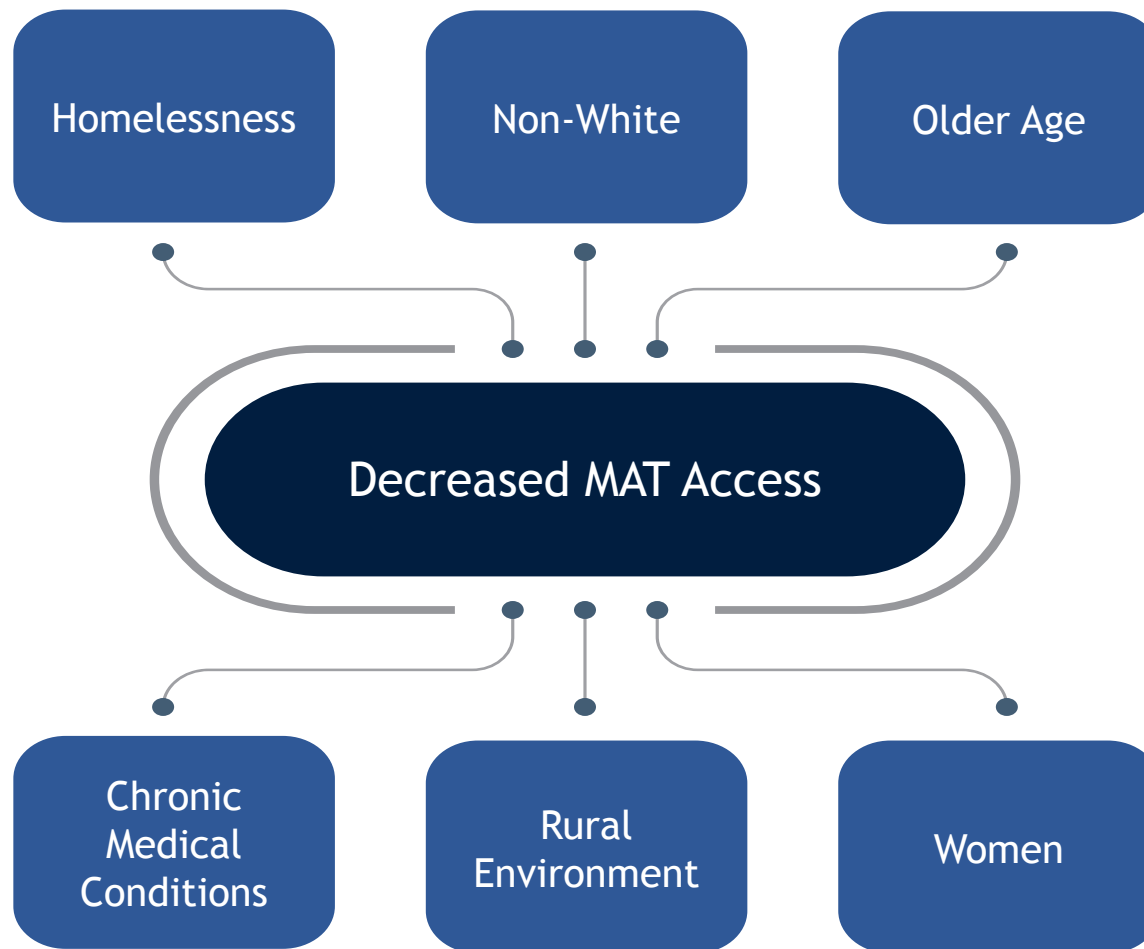
- Opioid receptor antagonist
- Monthly injection
- Also used for alcohol use disorder

## Methadone

- Long-acting agonist
- Daily liquid/tablet
- Only administered at certified opioid treatment programs

More effective in ↓ opioid use than non-medication treatment<sup>3</sup>

# Disparities in MAT Access<sup>4-7</sup>



# MAT in a Primary Care Setting



## Low-Threshold Treatment Program<sup>8</sup>:

- 1) Same-day treatment entry
- 2) Harm-reduction approach
- 3) Flexibility
- 4) Availability in nontraditional settings (e.g. FQHC)

**Goal: reduce disparities in treatment access for vulnerable populations**

# Project Hypothesis

Low-threshold model will increase marginalized population's access to MAT.

# Project Goals

Determine patient characteristics and compare results to city data.

Identify areas of program improvement and/or expansion based on patient characteristics.



# Methods



**SAMHSA**  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health  
Services Administration

SAMHSA Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) Government  
Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Grant

Performance Accountability Reporting System (SPARS) Client  
Outcome Data

Behavioral Health Diagnoses

Living Conditions

Military Involvement

Drug and Alcohol Use

Income

Education

Employment

Medical History

Sexual Health Practices

Previous OUD Treatment

Criminal History

Violence and Trauma History

Social Connectedness

Depression and Anxiety



# Methods

Collected CSAT  
GPRA client  
outcome measures  
from MAT  
participants at  
SKWC and  
Pathways to  
Housing PA (Feb  
2019 - March 2020)

Determined  
patient  
characteristics  
and compared  
results  
between  
locations using  
Stata

Compared  
results with  
city data and  
identified  
areas of  
potential  
program  
improvement

# Results

Demographic		Frequency (%)			P-value	PDPH Data <sup>2</sup>
		All (n=134)	SKWC (n=83)	Pathways (n=51)		
Age Group (y)	18-24	1 (0.7)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	0.749	3%
	25-34	29 (21.6)	18 (21.7)	11 (21.6)		31%
	35-44	38 (28.4)	20 (24.1)	18 (35.3)		32%
	45-54	42 (31.3)	29 (34.9)	13 (25.5)		21%
	55-64	21 (15.7)	13 (15.7)	8 (15.7)		11%
	65 and older	3 (2.2)	2 (2.4)	1 (2.0)		2%
Gender	M	82 (61.2)	49 (59.0)	33 (64.7)	0.745	61%
	F	50 (37.3)	33 (39.8)	17 (33.3)		39%
	Transgender	2 (1.5)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)		
Race	White	66 (49.3)	28 (33.7)	38 (74.5)	0.675	50%
	Black	61 (45.5)	49 (59.0)	12 (23.5)	0.373	28%
	Other	7 (5.2)	6 (7.2)	1 (2.0)		

SKWC: Stephen Klein Wellness Center

Pathways: Pathways to Housing PA

PDPH: Philadelphia Department of Public Health

# Results

Demographic		Frequency (%)			P-value
		All (n=134)	SKWC (n=83)	Pathways (n=51)	
Education	Did not graduate high school	39 (29.1)	21 (25.3)	18 (35.3)	0.669
	High school diploma	61 (45.5)	39 (47.0)	22 (43.1)	
	Some College	28 (20.9)	19 (22.9)	9 (17.6)	
	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	5 (3.7)	4 (4.8)	1 (2.0)	
	Unknown	1 (0.7)	1 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	
Employment Status	Employed	28 (20.9)	21 (25.3)	7 (13.7)	0.275
	Unemployed	101 (75.4)	59 (71.1)	42 (82.4)	
	Unknown	5 (3.7)	3 (3.6)	2 (3.9)	
Housing	Shelter	10 (7.5)	10 (12.0)	0 (0.0)	0.016*
	Institution	4 (3.0)	2 (2.4)	2 (3.9)	
	Housed	120 (89.6)	71 (85.5)	49 (96.1)	

SKWC: Stephen Klein Wellness Center

Pathways: Pathways to Housing PA

PDPH: Philadelphia Department of Public Health

# Results

Demographic		Frequency (%)			P-value
		All (n=134)	SKWC (n=83)	Pathways (n=51)	
Cocaine Use	0 days	85 (63.4)	60 (72.3)	25 (49.0)	0.042*
	1-7 days	26 (19.4)	15 (18.1)	11 (21.6)	
	7-14 days	8 (6.0)	3 (3.6)	5 (9.8)	
	15 days or more	13 (9.7)	5 (6.0)	8 (15.7)	
Marijuana Use	0 days	88 (65.7)	58 (69.9)	30 (58.8)	0.509
	1-7 days	19 (14.2)	10 (12.0)	9 (17.6)	
	7-14 days	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
	15 days or more	25 (18.7)	15 (18.1)	10 (19.6)	
Alcohol Use	0 days	101 (75.4)	63 (75.9)	38 (74.5)	0.873
	1-7 days	24 (17.9)	14 (16.9)	10 (19.6)	
	7-14 days	2 (1.5)	2 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	
	15 days or more	6 (4.5)	4 (4.8)	2 (3.9)	

# Results

Demographic		Frequency (%)			P-value
		All (n=134)	SKWC (n=83)	Pathways (n=51)	
Depressed	0 days	36 (26.9)	25 (30.1)	11 (21.6)	0.672
	1-7 days	30 (22.4)	19 (22.9)	11 (21.6)	
	7-14 days	21 (15.7)	12 (14.5)	9 (17.6)	
	15 days or more	47 (35.1)	27 (32.5)	20 (39.2)	
Anxious	0 days	24 (17.9)	16 (19.3)	8 (15.7)	0.618
	1-7 days	26 (19.4)	17 (20.5)	9 (17.6)	
	7-14 days	24 (17.9)	12 (14.5)	12 (23.5)	
	15 days or more	60 (44.8)	38 (45.8)	22 (43.1)	
History of violence or trauma	Yes	112 (83.6)	70 (84.3)	42 (82.4)	0.517
Effects of violence or trauma	Nightmares	88 (78.6)	57 (81.4)	31 (73.8)	0.487
	On Constant Guard	87 (77.7)	56 (80.0)	31 (73.8)	0.567
	Feels Numb or Detached	72 (64.3)	47 (67.1)	25 (59.5)	0.545

# Conclusions

Program engaged a larger % of Black patients and patients over 54 than Philadelphia MAT programs citywide.

Program serviced a high % of patients who are unemployed and have a lower education level.

Program increases MAT access to marginalized populations.

Patients at Pathways to Housing PA location have a higher incidence of cocaine use.

Increased cocaine abuse counseling and treatment may benefit patients at this location.

A majority of patients experience regular feelings of depression (50.8%) and anxiety (62.7%).

Increased screening and treatment for depression and anxiety-related disorders will likely benefit program participants.

83.6% of patients have a history of violence or trauma, with a majority experiencing regular effects from that violence/trauma

Increasing trauma counseling and improving trauma-informed care will likely benefit program participants.

# Limitations & Future Directions

- Assess changes in characteristics of MAT program over time
- Determine if any of the characteristics explored affect MAT retention rate

Limitation to project expansion:  
inadequate 3/6-month follow up data



# Acknowledgements

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# Questions?

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